UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/909,630	07/19/2001	Yakov Kamen	ISURFTV146	9979

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EXAMINER
CASCHERA, ANTONIO A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2676	

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _24 January 2005_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _31 December 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1.   Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e).

Oath/Declaration

2.   The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance

with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is

required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because:

The filing date of provisional application claimed benefit from is incorrect as the

filing date should read, "October 19, 2000," (see page 2 of Declaration).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1, 2, 11, 12, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kohno et al. (U.S. Patent 6,462,784 B1) in view of Microsoft Sound

Recorder 4.0, Software included in Microsoft Windows, Microsoft Corp. © 1981-1998.

In reference to claim 1, Kohno et al. discloses an apparatus and method for

displaying program contents (see column 1, lines 6-12) utilizing a monitor device,

integrated receiver/decoder and remote commander (see column 5, lines 30-32). Kohno et al. discloses the remote commander acting as a selecting means to select on-air programming information in an EPG (see column 7, lines 34-40). Kohno et al. also discloses modifying an attribute associated with the object by a predetermined modification of the object each time it is selected (see column 10, lines 25-37 and Figures 12A and 12B). Note the office interprets the "incremental amount" to be substantially similar to the changing of the color scheme of the selected "key" of Kohno et al. each time it is selected. Kohno et al. discloses displaying the changed color scheme of the "key" (see Figures 12A, 12B and 13). Kohno et al. does not explicitly disclose modification of the attribute occurring at least more than two times in a common direction however Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 does. Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses a music style interface with forward, reverse, play, stop and record buttons (see screenshot #1). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses that when the play button is depressed, a sound file is played and the "disabled" attribute of the play button becomes active as the play button is no longer available to depress (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses that in such state, the button graphical color of the triangle is painted gray (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses the play button to return to a "enable" state when the file is done playing (see screenshot #1). Note, the office interprets that the "disabled" attribute of the play button allows for an incremental change in the play button object's color attribute which changes in only one direction, from black to gray to black again (black, when a sound file is ready to be played, gray while playing the sound file and black again when the file is finished playing). Also, the button is capable of being pressed, "at least more than two

times", such a feature depending upon the interaction of the GUI element by a user, therefore, the number of times the object attribute is changed is inherently, "at least more than two times." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the button object attribute modification techniques of Microsoft Sound Recorder with the EPG of Kohn et al. in order to provide the user interface of the EPG a clear and concise state of each depressible object creating an easier to use, clear and concise display of TV programming data (further see *Response to Arguments below*).

In reference to claim 2, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claim 1 above in addition, Kohno et al. discloses lightening and darkening the color of the "key" in accordance with its selection state (see column 10, lines 31-37).

In reference to claim 11, Kohno et al. discloses an apparatus and method for displaying program contents (see column 1, lines 6-12) utilizing a monitor device, integrated receiver/decoder and remote commander (see column 5, lines 30-32). Kohno et al. discloses the remote commander acting as a selecting means to select on-air programming information in an EPG (see column 7, lines 34-40). Kohno et al. also discloses modifying an attribute associated with the object by a predetermined modification of the object each time it is selected (see column 10, lines 25-37 and Figures 12A and 12B). Note the office interprets the "incremental amount" to be substantially similar to the changing of the color scheme of the selected "key" of Kohno et al. each time it is selected. Kohno et al. discloses displaying the changed color scheme of the "key" (see Figures 12A, 12B and 13). Kohno et al. discloses a control program unit (see

#62 of Figure 5) that creates monitor display data and the input/output section (#64 of

Figure 5) to produce monitor display signals which the office interprets as substantially

similar to a third unit displaying modified object data. Kohno et al. does not explicitly

disclose a second unit for modifying the object however it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the

modifying step in a second unit as the office sees such a limitation, the location in

hardware of the modifying step, as a matter of design choice as seen by the designer.

Further, the location and separation of steps into hardware units provides no immediate

criticality towards the application at hand as it is directed towards the displaying of EPG

data objects. Kohno et al. does not explicitly disclose modification of the attribute

occurring a plurality of times in a common direction however Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0 does. Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses a music style interface with forward,

reverse, play, stop and record buttons (see screenshot #1). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0

discloses that when the play button is depressed, a sound file is played and the "disabled"

attribute of the play button becomes active as the play button is no longer available to

depress (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses that in such

state, the button graphical color of the triangle is painted gray (see screenshot #2).

Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses the play button to return to a "enable"

state when the file is done playing (see screenshot #1). Note, the office interprets that the

"disabled" attribute of the play button allows for an incremental change in the play button

object's color attribute which changes in only one direction, from black to gray to black

again (black, when a sound file is ready to be played, gray while playing the sound file

and black again when the file is finished playing). Also, the button is capable of being

pressed, "at least more than two times", such a feature depending upon the interaction of

the GUI element by a user, therefore, the number of times the object attribute is changed

is inherently, "at least more than two times." It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the button object

attribute modification techniques of Microsoft Sound Recorder with the EPG of Kohn et

al. in order to provide the user interface of the EPG a clear and concise state of each

depressible object creating an easier to use, clear and concise display of TV programming

data (further see *Response to Arguments below*).

In reference to claims 12 and 22, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0

disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 11 and 21 respectively in

addition, Kohno et al. discloses lightening and darkening the color of the "key" in

accordance with its selection state (see column 10, lines 31-37).

In reference to claim 21, Kohno et al. discloses an apparatus and method for

displaying program contents (see column 1, lines 6-12) utilizing a monitor device,

integrated receiver/decoder and remote commander (see column 5, lines 30-32). Kohno

et al. discloses an input/output section that receives a selection of an object from the

remote commander (see column 7, lines 13-15 and 34-40). Kohno et al. also discloses

modifying an attribute associated with the object by a predetermined modification of the

object each time it is selected (see column 10, lines 25-37 and Figures 12A and 12B).

Note the office interprets the "incremental amount" to be substantially similar to the

changing of the color scheme of the selected "key" of Kohno et al. each time it is

selected. Kohno et al. discloses displaying the changed color scheme of the "key" (see

Figures 12A, 12B and 13). Although Kohno et al. discloses a data unit holding EPG and

monitor display data (see #63 of Figure 5), Kohno et al. does not explicitly disclose a

machine-readable storage medium embodying a sequence of instructions executable to

perform modifying EPG display information however it would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the EPG

display/generation method of Kohno et al. with the program information object

modifying methods of Bedard on a machine-readable storage medium in order to allow

for the EPG to be accessible multiple times, allowing for the system to remember

previously visited or "favorite" broadcasts. Further, Kohno et al. discloses a CPU (see

#60 of Figure 5) to perform processing which is well known in the art to execute some

sort of instructions for processing data which are well known in the art to be stored on

some sort of readable medium. Kohno et al. does not explicitly disclose modification of

the attribute occurring a plurality of times in a common direction however Microsoft

Sound Recorder 4.0 does. Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses a music style

interface with forward, reverse, play, stop and record buttons (see screenshot #1).

Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses that when the play button is depressed, a sound

file is played and the "disabled" attribute of the play button becomes active as the play

button is no longer available to depress (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0 further discloses that in such state, the button graphical color of the triangle is painted

gray (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses the play button

to return to a "enable" state when the file is done playing (see screenshot #1). Note, the

office interprets that the "disabled" attribute of the play button allows for an incremental

change in the play button object's color attribute which changes in only one direction,

from black to gray to black again (black, when a sound file is ready to be played, gray

while playing the sound file and black again when the file is finished playing). Also, the

button is capable of being pressed, "at least more than two times", such a feature

depending upon the interaction of the GUI element by a user, therefore, the number of

times the object attribute is changed is inherently, "at least more than two times." It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to implement the button object attribute modification techniques of Microsoft

Sound Recorder with the EPG of Kohn et al. in order to provide the user interface of the

EPG a clear and concise state of each depressible object creating an easier to use, clear

and concise display of TV programming data (further see *Response to Arguments below*).

4.   Claims 3-10, 13-20, and 23-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kohno et al. (U.S. Patent 6,462,784 B1), Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0, Software included in Microsoft Windows, Microsoft Corp. © 1981-1998 and further

in view of Bedard (U.S. Patent 5,793,438).

In reference to claims 3,13 and 23, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0 disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 1, 11 and 21 respectively

however neither Kohno et al. nor Microsoft explicitly disclose modifying the shape of the

object, Bedard does. Bedard discloses an Electronic Program Guide which presents

program guide information in table form at different levels of resolution (see lines 1-3 of

abstract). Bedard discloses the EPG to comprise of a first table showing channel names,

times and program content represented as square (see #502), sometimes shaded (#504),

objects (see Figure 5 of Bedard). Bedard also disclose a magnified table (#510) overlaid

over base table (#502) which magnifies the program content object and turns the square

into a rectangle with text to describe the program information (see Figure 5). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement the EPG of Kohno et al. and button object attribute modification techniques of

Microsoft with the program information object shape changing of Bedard in order to

display an EPG which presents at least five hours of scheduling information while

meeting the limitations of the television screen's resolution (see column 2, lines 15-19 of

Bedard).

In reference to claims 4, 14 and 24, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0 disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 1, 11 and 21 respectively

however neither Kohno et al. nor Microsoft explicitly disclose modifying the 3D position

of the object, Bedard does. Bedard discloses an Electronic Program Guide which

presents program guide information in table form at different levels of resolution (see

lines 1-3 of abstract). Bedard discloses the EPG to comprise of a first table showing

channel names, times and program content represented as square (see #502), sometimes

shaded (#504), objects (see Figure 5 of Bedard). Bedard also disclose a magnified table

(#510) overlaid over base table (#502) which magnifies the program content object and

turns the square into a rectangle with text to describe the program information (see Figure

5). Since the magnified table (#510 of Figure 5) displays an enlarged, detailed view of

the current program information at a certain time slot by creating the effect that the

magnified object is closer to the user than the smaller square program information objects

(#503, 504 of Figure 5), the office interprets such a detailed view as being substantially

similar to modifying a 3D position of the object. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the EPG of

Kohno et al. and button object attribute modification techniques of Microsoft with the

program information object 3D position changing of Bedard in order to display an EPG

which presents at least five hours of scheduling information while meeting the limitations

of the television screen's resolution (see column 2, lines 15-19 of Bedard).

In reference to claims 5, 15 and 25, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder

4.0 disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 1, 11 and 21 respectively

however neither Kohno et al. nor Microsoft explicitly disclose resetting the object with a

default attribute when an expiration value limit is reached, Bedard does. Bedard

discloses an Electronic Program Guide which presents program guide information in

table form at different levels of resolution (see lines 1-3 of abstract). Bedard discloses

the EPG to comprise of a first table showing channel names, times and program content

represented as square (see #502), sometimes shaded (#504), objects (see Figure 5 of

Bedard). Bedard also disclose a magnified table (#510) overlaid over base table (#502)

which magnifies the program content object and turns the square into a rectangle with

text to describe the program information (see Figure 5). Bedard discloses operating

horizontal cursor keys to shift the magnified table (#510 of Figure 5) along the table

(#502) to display titles of different programming broadcast at other time slots (see

column 5, lines 13-16). From the above disclosure and Figure 5, the office interprets the

previously magnified program information objects to return to their default "icon"

orientation after a shift of the magnified table is executed by the viewer/user. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement the EPG of Kohno et al. and button object attribute modification techniques of

Microsoft with the program information object 3D position changing of Bedard in order

to display an EPG which presents at least five hours of scheduling information while

meeting the limitations of the television screen's resolution (see column 2, lines 15-19 of Bedard).

In reference to claims 6, 16 and 26, Kohno et al., Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 and Bedard discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 5, 15 and 25 respectively above however neither Kohno et al., Microsoft nor Bedard explicitly disclose the expiration value, recited in claim 5 above, to be a time limit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a time limit expiration value when resetting program information object attributes to their default values in order to offer an original-look EPG so the view/user can restart the tracking of his/her most viewed/inquired program broadcastings. Further, it is well known in the art to implement the expiration value as time as many devices utilizing on-screen display techniques, such as televisions, incorporate timed menus whereby if a view/user does not touch a remote key in a given time period the menu is cleared from the display.

In reference to claims 7, 17 and 27, Kohno et al., Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 and Bedard discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 5, 15 and 25 respectively above. Kohno et al. also discloses modifying an attribute associated with the object by a predetermined modification of the object each time it is selected (see column 10, lines 25-37 and Figures 12A and 12B). The office interprets such a modification of the program information object when it is selected to be substantially similar to modifying the object based upon frequency of object selection.

In reference to claims 8-10, 18-20 and 28-30, Kohno et al. and Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 disclose all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 1, 11 and 21

however neither Kohno et al. nor Microsoft explicitly disclose the object being a

programming time slot, Bedard does. Bedard discloses an Electronic Program Guide

which presents program guide information in table form at different levels of resolution

(see lines 1-3 of abstract). Bedard discloses the EPG to comprise of a first table showing

channel names, times and program content represented as square (see #502), sometimes

shaded (#504), objects (see Figure 5 of Bedard). Bedard also disclose a magnified table

(#510) overlaid over base table (#502) that magnifies the programming time slot and

program information object to further show AM or PM times and text describing the

program information object (see Figure 5). Bedard does not explicitly disclose

modifying the channel selection field however the office sees this limitation as a matter

of design choice as viewed by the designer. Further, the same techniques for modifying a

programming time slot or program information object can be applied to the channel

selection field. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to implement the predetermined modifying of a "key" each time

it is selected disclosed by Kohno et al. and button object attribute modification techniques

of Microsoft with the modifications to the programming time slots and program

information objects of Bedard in order to create and display an EPG which presents at

least five hours of scheduling information while meeting the limitations of the television

screen's resolution (see column 2, lines 15-19 of Bedard) while allowing the view/user to

keep track of what he/she has selected from the EPG.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments filed 1/24/2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

In reference to claims 1, 11 and 21, Applicant argues that the Microsoft Sound

Recorder simply discloses a two state play button that is, "…significantly different from

the present invention which incrementally changes an object's attribute, i.e. gradually

changes the attribute multiple times wherein each change is associated with a selection of

the object," (see 1st paragraph of page 11 of Applicant's Remarks).

The current amendments to the claims, "modifying an attribute…at least more

than two times that the object is selected…" and "…modification of the attribute occurs

at least more than two times in a common direction…" (see section (b) of claim 1, for

example) do not overcome the interpretation of the applied prior art of record made by

the Office. The Microsoft Sound Recorder reference may and is still applied to the

claims. Specifically, since the play button, in the Microsoft reference, is capable of being

pressed, "at least more than two times", such a feature depending upon the interaction of

the GUI element by a user, the number of times the object attribute is changed is

inherently, "at least more than two times." Further, since the "common direction" is

interpreted as black→grey→black→grey…and repeating in a circular motion, in the

color of the play button of the Microsoft reference, it can be interpreted that the coloring

of the button does change, in a common direction, at least more than two times according

to the button pressed state.

Further, the Applicant goes to state that such functionally is different from the

present invention which, "…incrementally changes an object's attribute, i.e. gradually

changes the attribute multiple times wherein each change is associated with a selection of

the object..." (see 1st paragraph of page 11 of Applicant's Remarks). The Office firmly

disagrees at this citation and reestablishes the functionality of the play button in

Microsoft Sound Recorder. Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses that when the play

button is depressed, a sound file is played and the "disabled" attribute of the play button

becomes active as the play button is no longer available to depress (see screenshot #2).

Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 further discloses that in such state, the button graphical

color of the triangle is painted gray (see screenshot #2). Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0

further discloses the play button to return to a "enable" state when the file is done playing

(see screenshot #1). The above is equivalent to, "...incrementally changes an object's

attribute, i.e. gradually changes the attribute multiple times wherein each change is

associated with a selection of the object..." and therefore, the Office maintains its current

rejection based upon Microsoft Sound Recorder.

Lastly, Applicant argues that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the

Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 reference with Kohno et al. and Bedard (see 3rd paragraph

of page 10 of Applicant's Remarks). In response to applicant's argument that there is no

suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only

be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the

claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found

either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of

ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)

and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Kohno et

al. discloses an apparatus and method for displaying program contents (see column 1,

lines 6-12) while Microsoft Sound Recorder 4.0 discloses a music style interface with

forward, reverse, play, stop and record buttons (see screenshot #1) and Bedard discloses

an Electronic Program Guide which presents program guide information in table form at

different levels of resolution (see lines 1-3 of abstract). All three references are directed

to graphical user interfaces and more specifically, using graphical user interface elements

to depict specific information to a user. Both Kohno and Bedard specifically deal with

EPG programming in graphical user interfaces while Microsoft Sound Recorder provides

techniques using specific graphical user interface elements to depict a certain

information, such an element a "button" frequently used in graphical user interfaces. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to implement the GUI attribute modifications disclosed by Kohno et al. and GUI

button object attribute modification techniques of Microsoft with the modifications to the

EPG GUI information objects of Bedard in order to provide the user interface of an EPG

a clear and concise state and view of each depressible object creating an easier to use and

easier to view display of programming data (see column 2, lines 15-19 of Bedard).

Therefore, the Office maintains its current rejections based upon Kohno et al., Microsoft

and Bedard.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Antonio Caschera whose telephone number is (571) 272-7781. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays between 7:30 AM and 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella, can be reached at (571) 272-7778.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

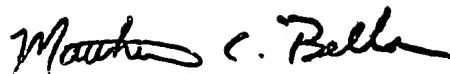Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

571-273-8300 (Central Fax)

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

aac

NLC.
11/22/05

Matthew C. Bella
MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600